

LABOR C_LARION

The Official Journal of the San Franc. C Labor Council

Vol. XXXVI

San Francisco, March 5, 1937

No. 5

Fight for Repeal of Anti-Picketing Ordinance Strengthened by Dastardly Tactics of Opponents

FRAUDULENT billboards with President Roosevelt's picture and statement to deceive the voters of San Francisco into voting against the repeal of the anti-picketing ordinance have been exposed by nothing less than an official communication from Washington, D. C.

A telegram sent to the General Campaign Committee by Edward F. McGrady, as official spokesman for the White House in this matter, definitely brands this propaganda as an unprincipled attempt to fool the voters of San Francisco.

The telegram, addressed to Edward D. Vandeleur and John A. O'Connell, was received at campaign headquarters on February 25. It reads.

I am officially directed to inform you concerning the facts reported in your telegram. The statement issued by the President on March 25, 1934, dealt with the automobile situation and it had no relationship whatever to picketing, peaceful or otherwise. Picketing was in no way involved in the controversy. The sentence being used on advertisement quoted referred only and solely to forms of employee organization and representation. To say otherwise is misrepresentation.

EDWARD F. MCGRADY,
Assistant Secretary of Labor.

AN EMPHATIC REPUDIATION

Announcing the telegram over the radio, Clarence H. King, secretary of the General Campaign Committee, said:

"This is the answer to the cheating efforts of those who are trying to retain this ordinance to make the people of San Francisco believe that President Roosevelt is on their side.

"This telegram is as emphatic a repudiation as if the word 'fraud' were pasted over those lying billboards with President Roosevelt's name and picture on them.

"It is just like the arrogant million-dollar interests of this city to believe that they could put over a hoax as transparent as their billboard advertising against the repeal of the anti-picketing ordinance.

"This is the official word from Washington, and if the anti-labor faction fighting against the repeal of the anti-picketing ordinance thought for one minute that labor was going to take their deceit lying down this is our little surprise for them."

A last-minute campaign to get this message from Washington over to the voters is now being undertaken by the General Campaign Committee.

Appeals have been sent out for five hundred more workers to cover all the precincts in San Francisco with campaign literature before March 9.

The importance of a telephone campaign has been stressed by Fred West, assistant campaign director.

The Civic Welfare League, opposing the repeal of the ordinance, has 200 telephone girls carrying the anti-repeal message to every voter in San Francisco, West pointed out.

To offset this tremendous telephone campaign West urged every member of organized labor to call at least five friends before election day. Unions

are also asked to notify their memberships of the date of election and the importance of voting.

It is especially necessary to point out that the vote is a "Yes" vote—Yes on No. 19 on March 9.

Challenge to "Welfare" League

The Citizens' Committee for Repeal of the Anti-Picketing Ordinance has issued the following challenge addressed to Norman Elkington, chairman of the "Civic Welfare League":

"In view of the grave social consequences involved in the question of repeal of the anti-picketing ordinance we are of the firm opinion that the public must be completely informed of the issue which they will decide at the special election on March 9. To this end the Citizens' Committee for Repeal of the Anti-Picketing Ordinance is holding a large mass meeting at the Scottish Rite Auditorium, Sunday afternoon, March 7, at 2:30.

"Such prominent trade union leaders as Henry Schmidt and George Kidwell; such civic leaders as the Rev. Dillon Throckmorton, and Aubrey Grossman, attorney, have agreed to be on the platform to present the position of labor and the professionals on this issue.

"The 'Civic Welfare League' has made the blanket charge that picketing is violent. It has extensively used quotations from President Roosevelt in its advertising, intentionally giving the false impression that the President is opposed to the repeal of the anti-picketing ordinance.

"In a telegram addressed to Edward P. Vandeleur, secretary of the State Federation of Labor, Edward F. McGrady, assistant secretary of labor, has refuted this. . . .

"We therefore issue to you this public challenge to appear at the forthcoming meeting on March 7, 1937, at the Scottish Rite Auditorium, and there to publicly defend the position of the 'Civic Welfare League.'

"Copies of this challenge have been sent to the press."

VOTE "YES" ON NO. 1

Public sentiment in favor of Charter Amendment No. 1, the \$50,000,000 revenue bonds for a municipal power system, is sweeping San Francisco like a tidal wave and assures victory for the bonds at the election March 9.

This is the report of the City Power Committee, headed by Sheriff Dan Murphy and composed of 1000 volunteer workers. Day and night these volunteers are carrying forward a campaign which, they declare, will lead to success, notwithstanding the desperate efforts of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company to save the day for itself.

The provisions of Charter Amendment No. 1 are so simple and plain that a child can understand them. Here is a brief statement of the situation: San Francisco owns the Hetch Hetchy water and power project. On it a great quantity of electric energy is produced. But the city has no power distributing system of its own. It has been selling its Hetch Hetchy power to the Pacific Gas and Electric Company for \$2,000,000 a year and the company is selling it back to the city for \$10,000,000 a year, or five times its cost.

Now the city ~~can~~ through Charter Amendment No. 1 own and operate its own distributing system. It proposes to buy out the power distributing system of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company in San Francisco and set up its own system. By doing so the city will distribute its own power, reduce rates and earn a net profit of \$4,000,000 a year without a cent of cost to the taxpayer.

Because it is making such tremendous profits out of its own monopoly the Pacific Gas and Electric Company is fighting tooth and nail to defeat Charter Amendment No. 1.

That is the whole story.

The Pacific Gas and Electric Company, the monopoly which for many years has enjoyed the swollen profits of distributing San Francisco's own power, has loosened its purse strings for this campaign. It is on the defensive and has been unable to enlist volunteers in its "cause." Heavy expenditure of cold cash is the cost to the company. Its battery of speakers, its printed propaganda and other expenses account for the spending of an immense sum of money. On the other hand, the City Power Committee, without a "war" chest and with small funds raised by private contribution, is carrying on the battle for the ratepayers and the ratepayers' pocketbooks. Its battlers are volunteers.

In a progress report the City Power Committee tells of its plans for the final days of the campaign. A staff of fifty volunteer speakers under the direc-

Recommendations

On Referendum Propositions

By San Francisco Labor Council

The following recommendations to voters at the special election on March 9 were adopted by the San Francisco Labor Council:

1. Revenue bonds VOTE YES
2. Cash reserve fund, etc. VOTE YES
3. Health Service System VOTE YES
4. Establishing Public Welfare Department VOTE YES
5. Positions, civil service VOTE YES
6. Control of harbor VOTE YES
7. Police pensions VOTE YES
8. Positions in treasurer's office. VOTE YES
9. Contractors' working conditions VOTE YES
10. Permits and inspections VOTE YES
11. Disposition of public utility bonds VOTE YES
14. Limitation of special assessments VOTE YES
16. Compensation of Supervisors. VOTE YES
18. Appropriations to meet utility deficits VOTE NO
19. REPEAL OF ANTI-PICKETING ORDINANCE ... VOTE YES
20. Prohibiting billboards near Bay Bridge VOTE NO

Cut This Out, Take It With You to the Polls and Vote as Recommended

tion of the committee will address meetings in all sections of the city. All organizations wishing to get a clear statement of the situation from the ratepayers' standpoint are asked to communicate with City Power Committee headquarters, 714 Market street. There will be launched this week a stirring and enthusiastic radio campaign in behalf of the bonds. Newspaper and billboard advertising will be carried on to the extent of the committee's ability to raise funds.

New volunteers are asked to report at once to headquarters, where they will be supplied with campaign literature. Contributions to the people's fight also are asked and will be thankfully received at headquarters.

VOTE "YES" ON No. 10

"Housewives of San Francisco should be particularly interested in the passage of Charter Amendment No. 10 because of the effect it will have in keeping down the price of food."

This is the statement of Leon E. Morris, president of the Civic League of Improvement Clubs and member of the executive committee of the San Francisco Food Council. Both organizations are campaigning for the passage of this measure at the special election on March 9.

"Charter Amendment No. 10," Morris goes on to say, "clarifies Section 24 of the charter by changing certain language which, as it now stands, permits charging to food inspection costs the 'overhead' of municipal departments not directly connected with such activity. Naturally the consumer suffers from such unnecessary duplication of taxation. Amendment No. 10 will limit inspection fees to the actual cost thereof, and will retain in San Francisco those food manufacturers and conditioners who give employment to thousands of our people."

A large number of business, labor and civic organizations have indorsed Charter Amendment No. 10, including the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, Junior Chamber of Commerce, San Fran-

cisco Labor Council, San Francisco Building Trades Council, Civic League of Improvement Clubs, Central Council of Civic Clubs, Taxpayers' Defense League, and the Cabrillo Civic Club.

VOTE "YES" ON AMENDMENT No. 3

Scores of organizations in San Francisco have indorsed Charter Amendment No. 3, which provides a health protection system for municipal employees, to be paid for by themselves. Organizations with extremely divergent viewpoints favor this amendment because they realize that a person of average salary faces bankruptcy in a serious health crisis.

Among the organizations that have indorsed the amendment are the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, Labor Council, Building Trades Council, Taxpayers' Defense League, County Medical Society, Board of Supervisors, Bureau of Governmental Research, Citizens' Committee on Charter Revision, San Francisco Center, Legislative Committee of the Retail Grocers' Association, Law and Legislative Committee of the Scandinavian Civic League, Steuben Society, and the Lafayette Club.

In an official statement by the Bureau of Governmental Research, William H. Nanry, director, said: "This amendment creates a health service system which the employees of the City and County of San Francisco want. In language written by the Bureau of Governmental Research the taxpayers are absolutely guaranteed against ever having to contribute to this system."

George Channing of the Christian Science Committee on Publication for Northern California said: "We are very appreciative of the fact that the sponsors of Charter Amendment No. 3 permitted us to write the provision which exempts members of the Christian Science Church and members of other religious denominations which depend on prayer for healing."

John M. Shelley, president of the San Francisco Labor Council, said: "Organized labor believes that group medicine not only means less expensive medicine for the members of this group, but also means better health protection."

Frank J. Hennessy, chairman of the Citizens' Committee working for Charter Amendment No.

3, summarized the situation as follows: "There is no opposition to Charter Amendment No. 3 except apathy. Every responsible group in San Francisco is for the amendment and our chief job during this last week of this campaign is to get the people of San Francisco to be sure to vote 'Yes' on Charter Amendment No. 3."

AMENDMENT No. 4—VOTE "YES"

San Francisco would be in a favorable position to administer relief which, it is generally conceded, will be turned back to the counties by the present Legislature, through the passage of Charter Amendment No. 4, according to Daniel E. Koshland, chairman of the Community Chest general executive committee.

Unlike most counties, San Francisco has never had a department for the administration of relief, Koshland pointed out.

"When relief passes from the S.R.A. to counties there will be no permanent organization here to administer it with the necessary long time planning unless Charter Amendment No. 4 is passed in the March 9 election," he said.

County relief to unemployables is at present administered by the San Francisco Emergency Relief Committee, a temporary organization appointed by the mayor to meet the problem which the relief load became too great for private agencies in 1931. Social security is administered by the county welfare department which is set up in the charter. Amendment No. 4 would unite these two county agencies.

"Relief to the unemployed is a long time problem despite better times," Koshland warned.

"One of the tolls which the depression has taken has been to break the morale of many people and make it increasingly difficult for the older person or the handicapped individual to find a job which will support him and his dependents. Wise planning such as can only be given by a permanent public welfare department is necessary for this group."

VOTE "YES" ON No. 5

A "Yes" vote on Charter Amendment No. 5 is a vote for a square deal for the men and women who work in our public institutions, according to the officers of the Hospital Workers' Union in appealing to the working masses of San Francisco for support for the adoption of No. 5 on March 9.

The union and its membership are vitally concerned because without the adoption of this amendment they can never hope to have a one cent salary increase nor enjoy any other benefits which are accorded all other city workers.

The adoption of Amendment No. 5 will be a major accomplishment for the union as well as for organized labor generally because it would repeal a charter provision which prohibits the payment of more than \$65 per month to a group of men and women employed in our public institutions.

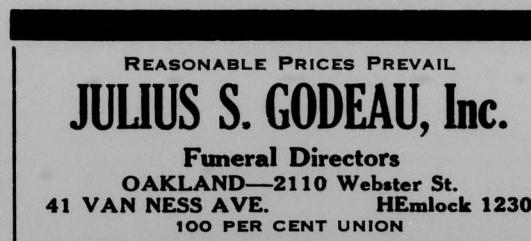
It behoves all members of labor to get behind the repeal of anything so profoundly unjust as this and we are therefore appealing to all members of organized labor and to their friends to vote "Yes" on Charter Amendment No. 5 on March 9.

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and provide a square deal to those who work in our city's institutions.

VOTE "NO" ON PROPOSITION No. 20

Many people do not understand the real issue involved in Proposition No. 20 which is to be voted on at the special election to be held Tuesday, March 9.

This measure specifies the prohibition of electrical advertising signs in the industrial area south of Market street, within 382 feet of the bridge, its ramps or approaches.

Many of those who signed petitions which were circulated believed that unless they signed these petitions signs would be erected directly on the bridge or its ramps, whereas it would be impossible to have signs on the bridge or ramps or approaches, as these locations are under the direct supervision of the state.

What many people do not realize is that this measure would compel the removal of structures now erected in this area, although those who erected signs had been given permits by the Board of Supervisors and the Board of Permit Appeals.

Such groups as the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, the San Francisco Real Estate Board, the San Francisco Advertising Club, the Southern Promotion Association, and other highly reputable organizations are vigorously opposed to this measure. They have carefully investigated and secured legal opinions and find that the only locations for signs in that area could be on the roofs of privately owned buildings or privately owned vacant lots.

"I am sure that persons with civic understanding will vote 'No' on this proposition, as I feel certain they would be opposed to any activity that would tend to decrease property values in that industrial area, and which would increase unemployment," said an opponent of the measure.

CHARTER AMENDMENT No. 16

The Civic League of Improvement Clubs and Associations of San Francisco, representing some 20,000 members, has indorsed Charter Amendment No. 16, increasing the compensation of supervisors, which appears on the ballot March 9. Considering that salaries were fixed twenty-seven years ago, that city business is now five times larger, and other and smaller counties in the state pay far more, the Civic League went on record for the increase.

George Skaller, chairman of the Charter Amendment Committee, said: "The people should remember that under the constitution any increase that they may vote in supervisors' salaries will not

No reforms of any kind come without considerable effort on the part of someone. When the evil to be corrected is a stubborn one it requires the sustained effort of many people.

More Help Is Needed to Place Union Label on All Menu Cards



All members of Organized Labor who eat in restaurants can aid this campaign of the Typographical Union by demanding that restaurant printing be done in union shops and that it bear the Union Label. If you don't see the Union Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on a menu card speak to the proprietor about it. Your help is needed to curtail unfair competition in the printing industry.

benefit the supervisors in their present terms. It becomes effective only for those elected after the people approve the proposed increase in salaries."

DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

The following members of union labor have passed away since the last report: William Kay, Jr., of Typographical Union No. 21; William L. McCormick, Plumbers No. 442; Algot Peterson, Alaska Fishermen; Patrick W. Doyle, professional Embalmers No. 9049; Charles Phillips, Lathers No. 65; Thomas Doyle, Cement Finishers No. 508.

RETAIL COSTS OF FOOD

The retail cost of food advanced 2.1 per cent between December 15, 1936, and January 12, 1937, Commissioner Lubin of the Bureau of Labor Statistics announced last week.

Strike of Bag Makers Ended by Agreement

After being out on strike for fifteen weeks, 550 workers in the burlap bag industry were again back at their employment this week as the result of an agreement entered into between the United Textile Workers' Union and four San Francisco employers.

The agreement provides for increased wages according to classifications and shorter work hours. It is the first agreement in the industry in San Francisco.

In addition to members of the Textile Workers' Union, many of them women, the settlement also affects a small number of warehousemen, machinists, stereotypers, pressmen and miscellaneous groups.

The plants entering into the agreement with the union were the Pacific Diamond H. Bag Company, the Co-operative Manufacturing Company, the Ames-Harris-Neville Company and the Bemis Bros. Bag Company.

Federal Conciliator Walter Mathewson took an active part in the negotiations between the United Textile Workers' Union and other minor groups and the employers.

**MARIN-DELL
MILK**
100% UNION
LISTEN TO BUDDA
EVERY SATURDAY—KFRC 8-9

Sudden Death Comes to Chicago Labor Leader

Edward N. Nockels, secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor and manager of labor's radio station WCFL, popularly known as "The Voice of Labor," dropped dead in a Chicago restaurant February 27. He had not been ill and was planning to go to Washington, D. C., the next day to carry on his fight before the Federal Communications Commission for an additional wave length for the radio station.

Nockels had been secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor for thirty-four years. He was originally an electrician and a member of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America. He was born in Dubuque, Iowa, sixty-seven years ago. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Edna Caldwell Nockels, whom he married in 1896. She is an invalid.

Active in national labor affairs for many years, he was the trusted representative in Chicago of the late Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor. He was also the friend of William Green, the present A. F. of L. president.

On Saturday afternoon Nockels went for luncheon. At the conclusion of the meal, while reading at his table, he complained of not feeling well and went up a flight of stairs to the washroom where he was stricken. The restaurant proprietor summoned a physician, who pronounced the labor leader dead of heart attack.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES

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Single subscriptions.....	\$1.50
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Single copies05

Changes of address or additions to union mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered as second-class matter August 10, 1918, at the postoffice at San Francisco, California, under the act of March 3, 1879.

FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1937

Triumph for "New Deal"

The announcement from Pittsburgh that the nabobs of the steel trust had consented to sit down at the conference table with representatives of the steel workers' organizing committee and of the Committee on Industrial Organization, and the subsequent statements of wage increases voluntarily made by different units of the United States Steel Corporation constitute the greatest tribute to the administration's "new deal" policy yet recorded.

It may be admitted that the progress made in organizing the workers in the steel industry was an incentive to the heads of that industry to make concessions to the workers rather than run the risk of strikes and their turmoil. But probably the actuating reason was another matter.

The federal government has entered into an ambitious program of rearmament, one feature of which is an extensive program of warship construction. Contracts for government vessels always have been immensely profitable, and the greatest beneficiary has been the steel trust.

Up to the present time the trust has refused to bid on contracts for steel for the government because this would involve compliance with the Walsh-Healey bill, a government-sponsored measure which provides that contracts of \$10,000 and upward can be awarded only to concerns which comply with certain requirements, among which is observance of the forty-hour week for workers. So serious had the situation become that only this week a movement to put the government into the steel business was inaugurated. Indeed, a bloc of congressmen was scheduled to meet this week to consider legislation authorizing the government to buy or build a steel plant.

The United States Steel Corporation heretofore had announced that in certain steel manufacturing operations a forty-hour week was not feasible. There is little doubt that the trust will at once find a method of compliance with the law in order to share in the government contracts.

The Walsh-Healey act has thus justified the claims of its sponsors and will become a great factor in the introduction of the shorter work-week and in overcoming to a large degree the evil of unemployment. The administration is to be congratulated on its triumph.

The Chrysler Corporation, with 77,000 employees in nine cities, has agreed to collective bargaining with the United Automobile Workers of America. Homer Martin, president of the union, who recently described relations with the Chrysler Corporation as "satisfactory," says a majority of the corporation's employees are included in the union's membership.

Columbia River Development

President Roosevelt sent to Congress the suggestions of the Committee on National Power Policy for a temporary administration of Bonneville Dam, in Oregon, which will be ready to deliver power late this year. These suggestions follow closely the T.V.A. policy of empowering the administration to buy or build power lines to carry current to market, and to give municipalities and co-operatives the preference as current buyers over private companies.

This is a stop-gap until the Grand Coulee Dam on the Columbia River is ready, some two years hence, to deliver power. Then we shall see a Columbia River Authority, which will be T.V.A. on a giant scale.

Men not given to exaggeration call the Grand Coulee project the biggest thing on earth. It is certainly the biggest single human enterprise. Grand Coulee Dam will contain three times as much concrete as Boulder Dam. It will be 4300 feet long, 550 feet high, 500 feet thick at the base. It will back up the Columbia River in a lake 151 miles long, reaching to the Canadian border; and from this lake water will be pumped into Grand Coulee itself, making another lake twenty-three miles long, and three times as deep as the gorge below Niagara Falls.

Grand Coulee Dam will deliver 2,500,000 horse power in electric current, and irrigate about 1,300,000 acres of land. It is employing nearly 6000 men at the site, and no one knows how many elsewhere. The dam and power plant are estimated to cost \$181,000,000, the irrigation canals \$209,000,000, and interest and other items bring the grand total of expected cost to \$405,000,000.

Yet Bonneville and Grand Coulee together are just two of the ten great dams planned for the Columbia River basin.

Is this country finished? It's just nicely begun.

It Might Cheer Them

Speaking on a report on conditions in the Gresford coal mine, where, in 1934, 265 lives were snuffed out in a terrific disaster, Osbert Peake, Conservative member and coal mine owner, said in the House of Commons:

"If the men's union had been stronger this condition of affairs probably would not have gone on. As a coal owner I believe that the field of safety is one in which co-operation between both sides in industry can be more fruitful at the present time than anything else."

The reporter who sent the wireless dispatch on this subject to the New York "Times" added the enlightening remarks:

"Mr. Peake's demand for more unionization drew not a single protest from the Conservative benches; while not a Labor member thought it worth while to cheer. The right and necessity of unionization is so thoroughly accepted in the British House of Commons that when anyone reaffirms it—even a coal owner—there is hardly a ripple of interest."

Some philanthropist ought to print this story on heavy paper in large type and hang it in the sanctums of officials of anti-union companies. Especially in the sanctums of those "personnel managers" who think they must hire spies to find out what their men are thinking.

We Don't Patronize

SATURDAY EVENING POST
LADIES' HOME JOURNAL
COUNTRY GENTLEMAN

These publications are unfair to Organized Labor. Their managements refuse to deal with the Printing Trades Unions and their employees are not connected with the Labor Movement.

Allied Printing Trades Council
of San Francisco

An Important Social Experiment

The American Friends' (Quaker) Service Committee has just launched one of the most important social experiments of the day. It has bought a 200-acre tract in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, and on it will be settled the families of fifty coal miners. They will be expected to build their own houses, the committee furnishing the materials and the tools. Each family will have about an acre of ground to cultivate, the committee supplying seed; and livestock for the colony, furnished by the Quakers, will be pastured on a part of the farm.

The men and their children will be trained in other lines of work than coal mining.

"The project is an outgrowth of our child-feeding work of 1931-1932," said Homer L. Morris, director of the program, "started at the request of President Hoover, with appropriations from the American Relief Administration funds he had used in European relief. In our first coal areas work we fed 40,000 miners' children in seven states, and came to know the tragedy of their plight."

Mr. Morris says that there are at least 200,000 soft coal miners who must be provided for in some way. He also says that the federal government will have to help train them for other kinds of work; but that the Quakers will furnish the lead.

Blockade Against Mercenaries

The blockade against foreign soldiers for either side in Spain went into effect on February 21—with some French volunteers for the loyalist cause just getting under the wire. The embargo also covers at least some kinds of military supplies.

This means a new phase in the war. That war was made by Mussolini and Hitler. Without their men, money, planes, tanks and munitions, Franco and his Moors would have been pulverized months ago. Gibraltar observers estimate 16,000 Germans and Italians in Franco's armies, and 5000 new Moors are reported just landed.

But George Seldes, a war correspondent of much experience, writes from the loyalist lines that "the morale of the troops is the strongest it has ever been." The loyalists are holding their own around Madrid, and attacking Oviedo in the northwest. Also, they now have planes and are raiding rebel camps with them.

The pendulum seems swinging—slowly—to the loyalist side.

The life of labor unions depends upon a healthy diet of union labels, shop cards and buttons.

The Rochester Clothing Co.

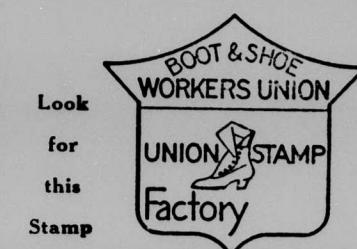
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UNION CLERKS

BENDER'S

"The Family Shoe Store"

2412 MISSION STREET (Near Twentieth)

Death of Thomas Doyle

Thomas Doyle, secretary of the San Francisco Building Trades Council for the last fifteen years, and highly respected in local labor circles, died on Thursday of last week after a long illness, at the age of 68 years.

"Tom" Doyle had been an inspector of construction for the State Board of Harbor Commissioners for the last few years and was secretary of his own union, Cement Finishers' No. 508, for the last thirty-six years.

A native of San Jose, Doyle came to San Francisco in 1900, and joined the Cement Finishers' Union. The following year he was elected secretary. Always active in organizational work, he devoted all his time to labor's interest, and belonged to no other groups. For several years he served as a city building inspector, and later was a member of the Board of Freeholders which drew up the present city charter.

He was the son of Peter Doyle, who settled in San Jose in the early 50's and was well known throughout Santa Clara County as a general contractor. Two brothers, John and Matthew Doyle, still carry on the father's business in San Jose.

He is survived by a widow, Mrs. Mary Doyle, four sons, two daughters, two grandchildren, three brothers and three sisters.

The Building Trades Council meeting of Thursday, February 25, was adjourned out of respect to the memory of Doyle after the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting. The delegates afterward went to the funeral parlors where the body of the deceased lay to pay their respects.

The San Francisco Labor Council meeting of last week also was adjourned out of respect to the memory of the deceased labor leader.

The funeral services were held Saturday morning at St. Cecilia's Church, Seventeenth avenue and Ulloa street, where mass was celebrated. Interment was in the family plot at San Jose.

Legislators Asked to Favor Resolution for Mooney's Pardon

The Maritime Federation of the Pacific Coast, District Council No. 2, has dispatched a circular letter to each member of the California Legislature in reference to Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 18, calling for a full and complete pardon for Thomas Mooney.

"It is the hope and sentiment of all maritime

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workers in this area," the circular says, "that you will do all in your power to secure passage of Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 18, and thus remedy the serious injustice perpetrated against Thomas J. Mooney in 1917. We believe that such action on your part will win the gratitude and approval of all who believe in justice."

Undaunted by Court Injunction, Sit-Downers Picket Struck Plant

"Sit-down" strikers who were evicted from the Fansteel Metallurgical Corporation plant at Waukegan, Ill., last Friday by a tear and nausea gas attack continued picketing the plant as sheriff's deputies delayed serving of an injunction designed by Circuit Judge Ralph J. Dady "to insure peace and order."

About twenty-five or thirty shivering men and women pickets, wearing red, white and blue ribbons, gathered in groups about the plant.

Four strike leaders surrendered on contempt of court charges growing out of the strikers' failure to obey Judge Dady's orders to evacuate the plants.

LAND USE PLANNING

Dr. Phillip J. Webster, University of California agriculture economist and state land use planning specialist for California, Resettlement Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, will address the graduates of the Henry George School of Social Science at Eagles' Hall, 273 Golden Gate avenue, Monday evening, March 8, at 8 o'clock, on "Land Use Planning in California." President Roosevelt and the Department of Agriculture have made the problem of "land use" one of the outstanding problems of the administration. It is vital to the present and future welfare of every American. The public is invited to hear this outstanding authority.

Retirement Bill Text

This is the text of the Supreme Court retirement bill which was sent to the White House after the Senate had given final congressional approval: "An act to provide for retirement of Justices of the Supreme Court.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that justices of the Supreme Court are hereby granted the same rights and privileges with regard to retiring, instead of resigning, granted to judges other than justices of the Supreme Court by section 260 of the judicial code (U. S. C., Title 28, Sec. 375), and the President shall be authorized to appoint a successor to any such justice of the Supreme Court so retiring from regular active service on the bench, but such justice of the Supreme Court so retired may, nevertheless, be called upon by the chief justice and be by him authorized to perform such judicial duties, in any judicial circuit, including those of a circuit justice in such circuit, as such retired justice may be willing to undertake."

Johnson's a Real Union Store

There is one thing you union men will not see when you patronize this store. That is a lot of scab brands on the shelves. All Furnishings, Hats and Clothing bear the Union Label, except in a few remote cases where that particular part of the industry has not even one member. For instance, the sweaters have no labels because there is not a single knitter in the United States that is organized. There is room for some wide-awake knitter to cash in on the waiting demand for a union label knit garment. Johnson's new location is at 2490 Mission Street, San Francisco.—Adv.

Co-operation is talk in action. How about your union label activities?

ROOSEVELT COMES TO THE AID OF S. F. LABOR

A wire from Washington, D. C., has officially and completely repudiated attempted deception of voters regarding statements of President Roosevelt used by those opposing repeal of the anti-picketing ordinance. Roosevelt has never linked intimidation with picketing.

**VOTE YES ON 19
AND BE SURE TO VOTE
Special election, March 9**

Your union card will mean more to you if the anti-picketing ordinance is repealed

Big Steel Companies Meet With Employee Representatives

THE industrial world received the surprise of a lifetime on Monday last when it was announced that leaders of the Committee for Industrial Organization and the steel workers' organizing committee had met for an hour with B. F. Fairless, president of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Company, the nation's largest producer and subsidiary of the giant United States Steel Corporation.

At this conference the long-anticipated demands of the steel workers' organizing committee for higher wages for the industry's 550,000 workers was presented without indication of the strike that some observers had feared.

As leaders of the organizing committee gathered around the conference table with representatives of Carnegie-Illinois the new wages and shorter hours became a reality for thousands employed by five other corporations.

The meeting was unheralded and unprecedented. It was the first time representatives of the management and the Lewis campaign had been brought together around the council table. The labor leaders hailed it as their greatest victory in forty years.

"Greatest Story of Labor Movement"

A brief statement issued by Chairman Murray of the steel organizing committee after the conference, news of which had been withheld until after close of the Stock Exchange, said:

"At our request we met today with Mr. Fairless for the purpose of presenting our requests for such employees of his company whom we represent, on wages, hours of work, etc.

"Mr. Fairless agreed to meet with us on this basis. The conference will be continued tomorrow afternoon.

"We wish to report a very co-operative spirit existed throughout the meeting.

"It is the greatest story in the history of the labor movement in America."

Murray declined to disclose when he asked for the conference. This was understood to have been done in New York about a week ago. He said, however, he had not made a similar request to other corporations, but that this would be done "in due time."

Fairless Makes Announcement

The company declined to make any statement, but simultaneous with opening of an executive

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meeting in Fairless' office a statement was read to employee representatives at the corporation's twenty-seven plants. This read:

"Mr. Fairless had had a request from representatives of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee to meet with them today for the purpose of bargaining for their members under our announced policy or meeting and bargaining with any person or representatives of any of our workmen.

"Mr. Fairless is now in conference with them."

Accompanying Murray at the conference were Lee Pressman, general counsel of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee; Van A. Bittner, Western regional director; Clinton S. Golden, Eastern regional director, and David J. McDonald, secretary-treasurer of the committee. Fairless also was flanked by a committee of executives.

Announce Wage Increases

Bethlehem Steel, the second largest producer, with more than 85,000 workers, announced that effective March 16 it would "increase base labor rates 10 cents an hour with equitable adjustments in other rates of pay."

Four independents and the National Tube Company, a United States Steel subsidiary, announced the \$5 a day minimum wage. The independents were the National Steel Corporation, Youngstown Sheet and Tube, Inland Steel and Republic Steel.

Bethlehem announced also that its work schedules would permit work on government contracts in compliance with requirements of the Walsh-Healey act, the forty-hour work-week and the time and one-half overtime pay basis.

The latest report from headquarters of the Committee for Industrial Organization—parent of the steel workers' organizing committee—claimed the organizers had enrolled more than 150,000 steel

workers in the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

A Billion-Dollar Payroll

Ernest T. Weir, in announcing National Steel's increase, said details were being worked out and the boost for those beyond the lowest bracket would be announced later.

Steel circles expected this would amount to approximately 10 cents an hour. If all operators adopt the increase, which has been the practice in the past, steel's potential payroll will pass the billion dollar a year mark.

The industry's average pay is 73 cents an hour now, amounting to \$936,000,000 a year, the American Iron and Steel Institute estimated. Workers are averaging forty-two hours a week, with operations virtually at capacity for the machinery available.

A 10 cents an hour pay boost would therefore amount to more than \$100,000,000 a year at this rate.

Following establishment of the principle of collective bargaining in the steel industry Monday, Carnegie Illinois Steel Corporation, largest subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, signed a formal one-year contract with John L. Lewis' steel workers' organizing committee.

Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation followed with announcement of an eight-hour day and \$5 minimum wage for common labor.

Pacific Coast Benefits

The Columbia Steel Company granted requests of employee representatives for minimum wages of \$5 per day for labor, an increase of 10 cents an hour for other employees, a forty-hour week and time and one-half pay for overtime.

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Agricultural Workers Discuss Organization At Two-Day Meeting

The State Conference of Agricultural Unions, called by the executive council of the California State Federation of Labor, convened in the Labor Temple in this city last Saturday morning and continued its sessions until Sunday evening.

More than one hundred delegates were present, representing central labor councils, federal agricultural unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, units of the independent Filipino Federation, and the Confederation de Uniones Campesinos y Obreras Mexicanos de California. Visitors and fraternal delegates brought the attendance to over the 200 mark.

Prominent Speakers Heard

President Shelley of the San Francisco Labor Council and Secretary Vandeleur of the State Federation of Labor welcomed the delegates and visitors, the latter also going into some detail and explanation of the purpose of the gathering, the proposed plan of the Federation and the opportunity now presented for a centralized and responsible organization of the agricultural workers.

Addresses were delivered on Saturday by Fred West, representing the San Francisco Labor Council, Organizer Roland Watson, Dr. R. L. Adams of the College of Agriculture of the University of California, and Dr. Paul S. Taylor, an associate professor of the University.

Walter Cowan was named by the State Federation of Labor executive council as presiding officer of the Conference, due to his position as chairman of the Federation's committee on organization of agricultural workers and related problems, in which subject he has taken profound interest and had made all preliminary arrangements.

Proposed Plan of Organization

At the opening session the delegates found printed copies of the "Outline of Program" which had been sanctioned by the State Federation executive council and under which it would lend its moral and financial aid toward organization of the agricultural workers. The list of accredited delegates was also attached to the printed pamphlet.

The presiding officer appointed committees on credentials, resolutions, laws and legislation, and organization.

At the afternoon session on Saturday discussion was had on the program outlined by the State Federation. In brief, this provided as follows:

That A. F. of L. federal agricultural unions and independent unions in that industry would agree to surrender their present organizations and affiliate with an organization state-wide in scope, and which would be chartered by the A. F. of L. upon approval and application by the State Federation executive council. A central office in San Francisco would be under the direction of a state general secretary-treasurer, elected by the Conference and approved by the Federation executive council, and with branch offices in Los Angeles and Sacramento. The relationship of this official and responsibility to the executive council would continue until this year's annual convention of the Federation, or until the grant of the A. F. of L. charter. Two field organizers would have under their jurisdiction all sub-organizers. Five thousand dollars would be set aside by the State Federation of Labor from its organizing fund and an appeal for an additional \$15,000 would be made to central bodies and affiliated unions to finance the new organization, accounting thereof to be made to the next State Federation convention. A negotiating committee was to consist of the executive council of the Federation and the executive board of the new union, which would bargain with employers' organizations in the industry.

After a lengthy debate the principle of the first

provision of the program, providing for the setting up of a state-wide union, was given approval by the delegates. No further action on the subject was taken at the Saturday session.

At the Sunday morning session reports were received from the various committees on propositions which had been submitted to them the preceding day. Various resolutions on other subjects than agricultural workers' problems were acted upon.

Alteration of Proposed Plan

Consideration of the constitution of the proposed organization was taken up at Sunday afternoon's session of the Conference. Only a few sections had been considered on two of which there had been developed disagreement with the proposed document, when a motion was adopted to temporarily suspend consideration and take up the report of the committee on organization.

In the report of the committee on organization, in connection with one resolution which had been submitted to it, several recommendations were made, among which were provisions for election of officials by referendum vote, that branches be set up under the jurisdiction of central labor council areas, that sub-organizers be elected by the various branches, and that a state-wide executive board be chosen by the Conference at this meeting.

An extended debate followed presentation of the recommendations, during which it was pointed out that the plan proposed by the Federation executive council admitted of no such condition pending receipt of the state-wide charter; that the executive council was responsible to all of its affiliated unions for financial expenditures and not to the agricultural workers only, and that it must maintain control and naming of any officials who would make expenditures from funds which the Federation must provide to enable starting of the new organization; that there could be no objection, once the agricultural workers had received their charter, and could provide their own funds, to conducting their elections and their organization in any manner deemed proper by the members of the agricultural workers' organization; that there would not be democratic election by the general membership if the delegates to this Conference took upon themselves the election of officials at this time. Other delegates expressed opposite views on the subject. When the question was finally submitted the Conference concurred in the recommendations of the organizing committee.

Believes Changes Unacceptable

When consideration of the proposed constitution was resumed Delegate West, chairman of the law and legislation committee, expressed his opinion that the action of the Conference in adopting the recommendations above referred to would doubtless not be sanctioned by the executive council of the State Federation of Labor at its coming meeting nor by its affiliated organizations, and stated that he deemed inadvisable any further consideration of the proposed document. After further discussion the subject matter was referred to the incoming board and the Federation executive council and consideration was dispensed with.

The Conference then proceeded to the election of

an executive board (one member from each of various designated counties).

Organization of Executive Board

At 8:15 Sunday evening the Conference adjourned sine die, following which the newly chosen executive board held a brief session, at which George Woolf was named chairman and executive secretary and Patrick Bocca vice-chairman.

Cofield Discusses Dual Organizations

On a nation-wide tour in the interest of his organization, John Cofield, general president of the United Association of Journeyman Plumbers and Steamfitters, and an American Federation of Labor vice-president, was a visitor in San Francisco last week.

Cofield is a former San Franciscan, and has been a member of Local No. 442, Plumbers and Steamfitters' Union, of this city, for more than forty years. He addressed a meeting of the local union last week, in the course of which he said:

"In my years in the labor movement I have seen all types of movements, and there isn't one dual or outlaw plan that ever lived more than a short time. It is a very disastrous thing to the labor movement that men's ambitions should cause them to throw down the basic principle of trade unionism and set up dual organizations.

"In my opinion the C. I. O. will not last. It will wear itself out. The split in the Building Trades Department a few years ago, another dual movement, is an example. Today the building crafts are all back in the fold and everything is working out all right and all is forgotten."

WHAT WILL BE DONE WITH IT?

Pontalite is a new entry into the field of plastic materials, of which celluloid was the first. Now many products are made of plastics. Pontalite is a crystal clear plastic which was recently demonstrated before the New York Electrical Society. Big, glass-like balls of the material were bounced harmlessly on the floor and transparent sheets of it transmitted light around corners.

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SAN FRANCISCO'S BIG VALUES IN UNION MADE WORK CLOTHES

Run o' the Hook

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

William Kay, Jr., member of San Francisco Typographical Union and of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society, succumbed to a heart attack at his home in Seventeenth avenue last Friday evening. Because of its suddenness Mr. Kay's death was a shock to his legion of friends as well as the members of his family. He was a native of Canada and 60 years of age. He had been a member of the International Typographical Union more than thirty years and had always been active in its affairs. When affiliated with Watsonville-Salinas Union he served as its representative to the California Conference of Typographical Unions several terms. When he transferred his membership to San Francisco Union his zeal as a trade unionist and his ability as a worker in the cause of organized labor were given recognition and he was assigned to several important committees, including a delegateship to the San Francisco Labor Council, which office he occupied at the time of his demise with credit to himself and the union. "Billie" Kay was particular in every detail. He gave as much attention and devotion to what some would consider minor tasks as others would give to what would seem to be greater and more consequential assignments. He was one of those rather rare persons who believed every piece of work, small or large, should be well done if done at all. Conscientious and faithful to every trust, he had the confidence and esteem of those who enjoyed his friendship. Surviving members of Mr. Kay's family are his widow, Myrtle Kay, and two daughters, Lorraine and Christine. Services for Mr. Kay were held last Sunday in Memorial Chapel of the James H. Reilly & Co. mortuary. Rev. John Collins of St. John's Episcopal Church was the eulogist. Mr. Kay's remains were taken to Monterey for burial.

Typographical Union No. 21 has more than fifteen hundred members. At least 20 per cent of that number—or approximately 300—have telephones. What would be the result if each of those 300 members would phone ten friends or relatives urging them to give a "Yes" vote to No. 19 on the ballot at the special election next Tuesday and getting their pledge to do so? A block of 3000 votes that otherwise may not be obtained for the proposition. More than that can be accomplished by going a little farther and making a chain of the activity by having the 3000 voters originally given a phone call contact five of their voting relatives, friends and acquaintances urging their support of

Proposition 19. More votes—a total of 15,000—which possibly would insure the success of the proposition—19 on the ballot—for the repeal of the anti-picketing ordinance. If a fifth of the number of members of one union could accomplish that much, what could a similar proportion of the 75,000 organized workers of San Francisco achieve? Nothing short of a glorious victory and a stinging rebuke of the opposition, which is becoming panicky and resorting to questionable tactics in its frantic efforts to defeat the proposal. You still have three days to keep the wires at a white heat, so get busy and burn 'em up. Forget the movie palaces, the golf courses, the baseball diamonds and the usual week-end automobile excursions to the suburbs and rural districts just this once. Let's devote these three days remaining before the election to hustling "Yes" votes for Proposition 19 for the repeal of the anti-picketing ordinance.

The union is indebted to D. S. ("Colonel") White, formerly of the "Examiner" chapel, now retired, for a number of photographic pictures of groups of delegates and visitors to various I. T. U. conventions. Among the most interesting is one taken in 1911 at Winehaven, where a vast throng was royally entertained by the California Wine Association and San Francisco Typographical Union. Has any one who participated in that joyous and memorable outing forgotten it, even though it was almost twenty-six years ago? Hardly so, notwithstanding the long dry (?) period that is supposed to have intervened between 1911 and 1934. The pictures are all nicely framed and glazed. They will be added to the union's interesting gallery. Thank you, "Colonel."

J. J. Byrne of the "Examiner" chapel is a patient at University Hospital, where he underwent a serious operation a week ago. The report that he is improving will be pleasingly received by his many friends.

"Chronicle" Chapel Notes

Our members who have been on the sick list are, almost to a man, returning to work. Patrick Evers and Bob Thomas are still missing.

To the family of the late William Kay, Jr., members acquainted with him extend their sincere sympathies at their loss. The union lost in Mr. Kay a valued member.

Wonder what the reason for the very fine adornment on the upper lip of Chapel Secretary Miner means?

Machinist Thomas and family are now established in their new home down the peninsula, and, according to Thomas himself, the life of a suburban dweller agrees with him.

Lyle Slocum, another member who commutes down the peninsula, is doing a fence job. Anyone wanting information on how to erect a fence, see Slocum.

Don't forget election day, Tuesday, March 9. Your vote and the vote of your friends must be recorded "Yes" on No. 19. Make that effort to assist in the removing from the city ordinances the

PROGRESSIVE CLUB MEETING

All members of the International Typographical Union are invited to attend

Next Sunday, March 7th
at 1:30 p. m.

At the Labor Temple
San Francisco

HENRY MELAAS
Secretary

E. A. EICKWORTH
President

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"Shopping News" Chapel Notes

An interesting letter from P. W. ("Pat") Patison, now in the Home in Colorado Springs, conveys the information that the sender is quickly recovering his health. Last December 1 "Pat" weighed 148 pounds. February 22 he tipped the beam at 175. "Pat" says snow isn't so plentiful in Colorado Springs this year. That's because California had first call on the western blizzards.

The intensive campaign carried on by the Photo-Engravers' Union has signed up some of those offices lost in the misunderstanding a few years back. With the Acme Engraving Company re-entering the list of "fair" offices all cuts purchased by "Shopping News" will be 100 per cent union cuts.

S. P. (Jack) Wollen, known from Canada to Mexico and the Philippines to Cuba, is now breaking-in the new machines in this plant. "Jack" is eminently qualified to handle any Mergenthaler product because of his years of association with that company. "Jack" came over from the "Gazette" in Berkeley, while the "Gazette" job was filled by the machinist from the Sacramento "Bee."

A busy spurt awhile back brought some new names to the slipboard, as well as a few who had shown up before: F. H. Collins and P. Lerindegui from the Stockton "Independent"; E. B. Bodine, E. B. Hallauer and H. W. Work from the "Gazette" in Berkeley; Lyle Johnson, localite; A. P. Kilian, J. Kindig, G. A. La Dreau; J. J. McLaughlin, localites; Udell Saunders from Reno, Salt Lake, Los Angeles and way points; Joe Snyder, W. A. Saymour, W. M. Striplin and H. S. Wilchman.

The reason you notice so much non-label printing is because there is too much talking and too little activity about it. Send it in, and send plenty. More label work, more jobs for all of us. Let's go!

Many Petitions to Legislature

For Full Pardon of Tom Mooney

Resolutions and petitions from approximately fifty labor organizations throughout the state have been received in the Assembly of the State Legislature urging the passage of a bill before the Legislature to grant a full pardon to Tom Mooney.

Authors of the measure contend that the Legislature has the same pardoning powers as the governor.

LECTURES BY BROTHER LEO

For the first time in his long career of lecture series and speaking engagements, Brother Leo of St. Mary's College, considered the outstanding platform speaker in the nation, is to give a course of lectures on "The Psychology of Public Speaking" according to announcement made by the California Institute, fostering the series commencing Wednesday evening, April 7, and continuing every Wednesday night, to May 12, inclusive. The course will be held in the Knights of Columbus Auditorium, 150 Golden Gate avenue.

SUPPORTS PRESIDENT'S PLAN

The executive council of the Northern California Newspaper Guild at its last meeting unanimously approved a resolution supporting President Roosevelt's program for judicial reform.

Many a store has a "closed" sign on it because it sold the goods of open-shoppers!

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Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

By the secession of Butte (Mont.) Mailers' Union from the M. T. D. U. only recently there are now twenty-seven unions affiliated with that organization to twenty unions not affiliated. Seven years ago there were thirty-seven M. T. D. U. unions and five "outlaw" unions, the former then having a membership of 2405, the latter 816. Today the M. T. D. U. membership is around 1890, the non-affiliated unions comprising a membership of approximately 1237. While Detroit (Mich.) Mailers' Union has paid no dues to the M. T. D. U. for several years, they never officially seceded from that organization, neither have they been suspended for non-payment of dues. Their membership is not included in the 1237 non-affiliated members. As the secretary-treasurer of the M. T. D. U. has published no financial statement in the "Typographical Journal" since September, 1935, there is no telling how many other unions have defaulted in payment of dues to that organization. Loud claims were made by certain members of the M. T. D. U. that the mailer injunction, costing those members thousands of dollars in court litigation with the I. T. U., assured the building of a "bigger and better" M. T. D. U. to which the "outlaws" would be forced to reaffiliate. To date no "outlaw" union has petitioned the "chief moguls" of the M. T. D. U. for reaffiliation, nor are they likely to. At every convention since 1926 M. T. D. U. officers announce they are leaving no stone unturned in their efforts to secure what they term an "honorable peace settlement with the I. T. U." But today they are no farther ahead with their alleged "peace" proposition than when they first started. For, like other "affairs of state," the M. T. D. U. officers forget all about the matter until convention time again heaves in sight. Their one and only "peace" proposal to the I. T. U. was one which they themselves must have known would hit a snag at the very beginning of their so-called "peace" proposal. Despite the decision of two federal courts to the contrary, sustaining the executive council of the I. T. U. in its interpretation of I. T. U. laws governing mailing, the M. T. D. U. officers' "peace" offer was that the executive council of the I. T. U. grant those officers complete jurisdiction over mailing and mailers. Needless to say, the executive council of the I. T. U. turned down the proffered "olive branch" of such a ridiculous "peace" proposal. Now it is rumored that at some M. T. D. U. union meetings some members whose spines are not of the jelly-fish order are asking why there is no financial

statement in the "Typographical Journal" from the secretary-treasurer of the M. T. D. U., which is said to meet with the usual evasive answers from local officials "dyed in the wool faith" of the M. T. D. U. Naturally the question arises, Who owns the M. T. D. U.—its autocratic officers or the dues-paying members? A proper solution of the whole question, the financial statement being published, or not, in the "Typographical Journal," and the launching of a referendum by the rank and file for the dissolution of the M. T. D. U., would be in step with the spirit being shown by organized labor everywhere today except by the procrastinating officials of the M. T. D. U. The wisest policy would be the election of the third vice-president of the I. T. U. (a mailer member) by printer and mailer vote instead of vote of M. T. D. U. members only.

"HANSEL AND GRETEL"

Opening a month ago with one performance a week, on Saturday afternoons, Ralph Chesse's version of the marionette play, "Hansel and Gretel," has by popular request been given the stellar spot on the program at the Federal Theater, 960 Bush street. It will now be staged every Thursday, Friday and Saturday night and Saturday afternoon during March.

GOVERNOR MURPHY PRAISED

A resolution commending Governor Frank Murphy of Michigan for negotiating settlement of the General Motors strike was passed by the Ohio House of Representatives by a *viva voce* vote.

Luggage Workers Strike

Luggage and novelty workers to the number of approximately 125 went on strike in seven San Francisco plants on Monday last. They are members of the International Pocketbook, Luggage and Novelty Workers' Union.

A forty-hour week, time and one-half for overtime, basic minimum wages and a 5-cent hourly increase in all classifications were among the demands of the union, according to Miss Carmen Lucia, international representative.

Members of the union state that incredibly low wages are paid the workers in this industry, ranging from \$9 a week for beginners to \$20 a week for journeymen. It is claimed that the state minimum wage law for women workers is entirely ignored.

Frame-up Investigation

A special legislative committee is preparing to report to the State Assembly on its investigation of the so-called Modesto Standard Oil frame-up of eight maritime union men.

A strong possibility was seen that the committee of five assemblymen will recommend immediate pardons for the men, convicted in Modesto in 1935 of reckless possession of dynamite.

Evidence unearthed by the probers substantiated completely a confession made last December by James Scrudder, chief prosecution witness, which was recorded on eighteen dictaphone records. In the confession, Scrudder said he lied at the trial at the instigation of District Attorney Leslie A. Cleary.

A most significant piece of evidence was a statement Scrudder made to Cleary the night the men were arrested, April 20, 1935, in which he said only one of the eight knew there was dynamite in the two cars in which they were riding when stopped by Standard Oil guards.

This statement, which Cleary failed to produce at the trial, was in sharp contradiction to Scrudder's witness stand testimony that all eight of the defendants knew of the dynamite.

The investigators also secured an admission from James P. Arnold, chief "special agent" for Standard Oil, that Scrudder had been before the arrests on the oil company's payroll and that he was employed and paid through San Francisco police officials.

Until Arnold's admission both Scrudder and the police had steadfastly denied any connection with Standard Oil when questioned by the committee.

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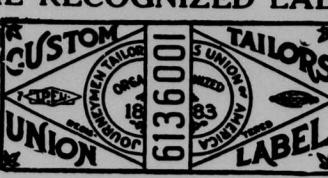
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1104 MARKET STREET

S.F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, MArket 0056.

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, February 26, 1937

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President John F. Shelley.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Minutes of Previous Meeting—Approved as printed in Labor Clarion, with the correction: "Add 'Motion made that Anti-Picketing Campaign Committee join in a mass meeting of citizens; motion referred to that committee.'

Credentials—Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers 17960, Sam Shasky vice Jaffe; Marine Cooks and Stewards, Jack Devine and John Edwards vice John O'Donnell and William Lonergan; Radio Local 202, William K. Bamberger vice James J. Kenney. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed: Minutes of Building Trades Council. Electrical Workers No. 6 stating they have appointed a committee of which E. B. Morf is chairman to address local unions in favor of Proposition 1 on the ballot. United States Maritime Commission, from its secretary, Telfer Knight, stating commission has no jurisdiction over the administration of the Copeland-Bland act, and only over the merchant marine act of 1936 and prior acts. Numerous letters from unions and members of the State Legislature with reference to resolution of San Francisco Area Committee in support of a bill pending in favor of the Mooney case.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee: Letter from Gladstein & Grossman, attorneys, proposing a campaign to challenge the present jury system in San Francisco.

Referred to Executive Committee: Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90, proposed agreement with Alaska Packers' Association. Machinists No. 68, proposed agreement with California Metal Trades Association. Auto Mechanics No. 1305, application for boycott of P. & B. Service, 1253 Bush street (for March 8 meeting). Letters transmitting contributions to Campaign Committee for Repeal of Anti-Picketing Ordinance: From Millinery Workers, \$10; Cap Makers, \$15; Cigarmakers, \$12; Elevator Operators, \$10; Miscellaneous Employees No. 110, \$500; Sign Painters, \$25; Office Employees, \$10; Carpenters No. 1047, \$10; Carpenters No. 483, \$50; Typographical No. 21, \$100; Masters, No. 483, \$50; Typographical No. 21, \$100; Masters,

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it. Benatar's Cut Rate Drug Store, 807 Market. California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth. Clinton Cafeterias.

Co-Op Manufacturing Company.

Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."

Don's Dollar Sedan Service, 925 Larkin.

Drake Cleaners, 249 O'Farrell and 727 Van Ness.

Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.

Foster's Lunches and Bakeries.

Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers overalls and workingmen's clothing.

Gordon's Sea Food Grotto, Ferry Building.

Independent Cleaning and Dyeing Works, 245 Van Ness So.

J. C. Hunkens' Grocery Stores.

Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.

Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.

Pioneer Motor Bearing Company, Eddy and Van Ness.

Shell Oil Company.

Standard Oil Company.

All Non-Union independent taxicabs.

Barber shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.

Mates and Pilots, \$25; United Laborers, \$100; Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen, \$10; Jack Weinberger, \$10. Total, \$887. Mooney Appeal Fund: Railway Carmen No. 377 of Oakland, \$2.

Referred to Secretary and Legislative Representative: From San Francisco Area Offshore Fishermen's Association, protest against bill pending before State Legislature S. B. 519, prohibiting operation of certain fishing boats. Central Labor Council of Stockton, requesting information as to affiliation of building trades unions. Civil Service Janitors No. 266, in opposition to A. B. attempting to abolish their civil service status in the school department. Request of Maritime Federation that Council take some action, also by Sailors' Union, relative to Copeland act, with San Francisco congressmen.

Request Complied With: By Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 45, to request Congressman Haverner to introduce and support a bill in Congress to enable dredgemen to come under National Social Security Act. Operating Engineers No. 64, in opposition to A. B. 2026, which seeks to restrict the word "engineer" to professionals and forbids its use by labor unions.

Report of Executive Committee—Recommended indorsement of wage scales and agreements of Garage Employees covering public garages, wash racks and parking lots, already indorsed by Joint Council of Teamsters and the International Union, subject to usual conditions. Took evidence in the matter of complaint of Construction and General Laborers' Union No. 261 against wrecking contractors for failure to take out workmen's compensation insurance; secretary has presented the complaint to the Industrial Accident Commission and reported that the commission will act on the complaint and investigate the matter; received copy of agreement of Shoe Workers' Union with Gerlach's shoe factory. Committee gave notice that it will revise the official Unfair List and will send out notices to a few unions for each session of the committee. Report concurred in.

Organizing Committee—Reported having held two meetings. Have organized and elected the following officers of the committee: Chairman, John F. Shelley; vice-chairman, Thomas A. Rotell; secretary, Marguerite Finkenbinder. Recommended that applications for charters from the American Federation of Labor be made for Newspaper Distributors and for Nursery Workers. Report concurred in. Committee also received application for assistance in organization of cigar clerks, and committee will co-operate with the Retail Clerks' officials in that matter.

Reports of Unions—Bill Posters request all unions to vote "No" on Proposition No. 20, dealing with bill board advertising near the Bay bridge. Culinary Workers have not placed any pickets recently and ask others not to place pickets during the present campaign to repeal ordinance; ask all to look and ask for the union house card; are negotiating with hotels; still unfair to them are White Log Cabins, Benatar's and Foster's Dairy Lunches; desire to have Assembly Bill 17, modeled after Colorado law, passed by present Legislature. Auto Mechanics have signed agreement with used motor car dealers; request all to have repairs made Monday to Friday, inclusive, to help establish five-day week. Ice Wagon Drivers report installation of ice vending machines; request also to buy from the drivers and avoid the machines. Machinists have settled strikes in shipyards and repair shops on waterfront; men will return to work on Monday. Laborers request that the Council request all who can to attend meetings conducted to investigate responsibility for death of men on Golden Gate bridge construction; the bridge directors will conduct the investigation thoroughly and Chief Engineer Strauss will handle the questioning of witnesses at his own discretion. Electrical Workers No. 151 will work and vote for adoption of Amendment No. 1; request all to co-operate and con-

tribute finances to the campaign; Radio Local No. 202 has contributed. Street Carmen, Division 1004, are still negotiating their new agreement. Cleaners and Dyers donated \$100 to the Anti-Picketing Campaign Committee. United Textile Workers have settled their strike and will return to work Monday, gaining many betterments, forty-hour week, union shop and wage rates increased 20 to 40 per cent; thank all who contributed to them; are now organizing Tubbs Cordage Company. Millinery Workers have called a meeting with Joint Labor Relations Board, and have straightened out a matter affecting conditions in a shop; are assisting in organizing pocketbook workers, and also conducting organizing campaign in department stores for clerks. Warehousemen have organized the Consolidated Chemical Company 100 per cent, with increase in wages and other betterments; have, after great effort, organized Butler Brothers, and number 4500 members; A. F. of L. granted jurisdiction to teamsters for uptown warehouses and are opposed to this decision but do not blame local teamsters for decision. Ornamental Iron Workers will send two delegates to Mooney-Billings Committee; hope justice will be meted out to those responsible for the accident on Golden Gate bridge. Boilermakers have settled strike in marine shops; men return to work; Metal Trades Council to determine policy and working conditions for members. Laundry Workers donated \$175 to Campaign Committee for Repeal of Anti-Picketing Ordinance, and are busy organizing non-union laundries. Molders have consummated a new agreement, which is the best and highest scale in force in the country. Elevator Operators donated \$10 to the Anti-Picketing Committee. Sailors have representatives in Washington to oppose the Copeland bill and the continuous discharge certificate provision; request the Council to telegraph protest and ask Congressman Welch to co-operate in opposition to the measure. Harbor Commission has increased wages of engineers at refrigeration terminal and the engineers have secured an adjustment with Consolidated Chemicals and are trying to bring about an adjustment at Laguna Honda Home; are negotiating with the Master Bakers' Association.

Delegate Clarence King reported for the Campaign Committee of the Anti-Picketing Repeal movement and they have completed all their arrangements, so now it is up to everybody to carry them out to a successful issue and also to co-operate in covering every precinct on Tuesday, March 9.

Committee appointed to interview city officials regarding the Holman affair and rioting activities made complete report on the victorious outcome of the visit to the city officials.

Brother James Coulter of the Oil Workers, up on a visit from Los Angeles, was introduced to the delegates and addressed them on the progress of the organizing activities now going on in the Southland.

President John F. Shelley presented to Delegate Edward D. Vandeleur the token of esteem selected by a special committee appointed in conformity to prior resolution of the Council, and Delegate Vandeleur rendered appropriate well wishes for the continued welfare of the Council.

New Business—Moved that the Petri Wine Company be removed from the "We Don't Patronize List"; motion carried. Moved that the Anti-Picketing Campaign Committee be requested to make mention over the radio of the mass meeting of the Citizens' Committee; motion carried. Moved as Council adjourned that the delegates do so in memory of Brother Thomas Doyle, secretary of the Building Trades Council; motion carried.

Receipts, \$874.50; expenditures, \$428.97.

Council adjourned at 11:30 p. m.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

The Holman Fiasco

By JOHN D. SCHOMAKER
Chairman I. L. A. Publicity Committee

A small placard placed in the window at Holman's headquarters, 791 Howard street, bearing the words, "Closed until further notice," spells the story of a mouse who tried to be a rat and failed. "Mousie" Holman failed because the working people of San Francisco, and particularly the organized labor movement, were too powerful, too well-grounded in trade union fundamentals, to be "taken in" by the acrobatics of an adventurer like Holman.

After the dangerous anti-union aspects of Holman's collection of riff-raff became apparent to the trade-union movement the unions made it clear to all that Holman's strike-breaking organization would not be tolerated here. When the trade-union committee appointed by the president of the San Francisco Labor Council met in the mayor's office they informed the civic authorities that Holman's organization was a menace and a threat to the civic well-being of the community; therefore, it would be immediately disbanded.

The Council committee convened in the mayor's office with the assistant district attorney, Theodore Roche, the chief of police, the mayor, Holman and his legal counsel present. Brother Schmidt, president of I. L. A. Local 38-79, explained that men dispatched through the longshore hiring hall must meet the qualifications set up by the joint labor relations committee; this, obviously, Holman's aggregation could not do, therefore when these men were sent to the hiring hall under the pretense of seeking work it could mean but one thing, and that was to create trouble.

Holman then spoke up and said "his men" were entitled to work because the 1934 award stated that men should not be discriminated against for union or non-union affiliation. Holman evidently forgot that the longshoremen have just concluded a successful ninety-nine-day strike in which certain changes were made in the 1934 award. Brother Schmidt then informed Holman that the present 1937 agreement reads, "Preference of employment shall be given to members of Pacific Coast District, International Longshoremen's Association, wherever available," and at present there were plenty of I. L. A. members to fill all jobs. To this Holman made no reply.

The assistant district attorney suggested that there was enough evidence at hand to bring the question before the grand jury on the charges of conspiracy and inviting to riot. The union representatives informed the conference that they

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would take the suggestion under advisement and at present are busy gathering more evidence in the form of affidavits, etc.

Following the usual Holman procedure, in fact the procedure of all persons bankrupt of ideas, the muchly battered red herring was once more dragged from his tomb and given an airing in the mayor's chambers. Holman wailed that Brothers Bridges and Schmidt were extremely active in union affairs before the 1934 strike and that they took the show away from him. By taking the show away from him, evidently, Holman means these brothers were instrumental in stopping him from turning the I. L. A. into a revised edition of the "blue book."

The Maritime Workers of the Pacific have gone through many struggles since the I. L. A. was reorganized on the West Coast. From these struggles much rich experience and knowledge have been gained. Many fakers, phonies and disrupters have been exposed, resulting in stronger organizations, a clearer understanding of worker's problems.

The pages of history are reserved for those rank and file members and leaders who co-operated, who sacrificed, who bled and made it possible for the strong organizations, higher wages, shorter hours and improved working conditions. "Ash Can" Holman and such like will only be remembered because they did everything in their power to block and disrupt organization of the workers. They were, however, blown like chaff before the wind. Holman in the long run will be remembered as the mouse who tried to be a rat and failed.

APPROVE CODE FOR CLEANERS

The San Francisco Board of Supervisors has passed to second reading a code of fair competition for the dyeing and cleaning industry, under provisions of the state "Little N. R. A." law. It provides for minimum prices on various classes of work and outlaws various trade practices. It is stated that nearly 700 retail and over twenty wholesale plants support the measure, which will be up for final action within two weeks.

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In Honor of St. Patrick

United States Senator Patrick A. McCarran of Nevada has accepted the invitation of the United Irish Societies to deliver the address for the occasion at the St. Patrick's Day literary, patriotic and civic exercises in Dreamland Auditorium, Wednesday evening, March 17, according to announcement of the St. Patrick's Day convention committee.

Tickets are now on sale at the principal hotels for the St. Patrick's grand ball, Saturday evening, March 13, in Dreamland Auditorium.

The parade opening Sunday's program is to form in the Civic Center at 9:30 a. m., Sunday, March 14. Hundreds of patrols, bands, marching units, drill teams and drum corps will take part in the procession to St. Mary's Cathedral, Van Ness avenue and O'Farrell street.

In the cathedral Archbishop John J. Mitty, D. D., will preside at the solemn high mass. The sermon will be preached by Father Thomas Dowling, O. M. Cap., of Burlingame.

In the afternoon the traditional Gaelic Athletic Association football and hurling matches will be played by the crack squads of the association. Chairman Bernard Naughton, past president of the United Irish Societies, G. A. G., Hibernians and Connaught Societies, has announced that the Corks and Clares will meet in the hurling match; and two football games have been set, one All-Star Ireland team and All-American, and a second Gaelic football tussle between the crack Tyrone and St. John's Club squads. Prizes and trophies will be awarded the winning teams in each contest.

The official program for the 1937 St. Patrick's Day Convention in San Francisco will formally open next Sunday afternoon, March 7, with the annual Robert Emmet memorial exercises, at the Emmet monument in Golden Gate Park. State Senator Walter McGovern will deliver the oration.

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Culinary Crafts Notes

By C. W. PILGRIM

An error was made last week in our notes, the correction of which is as follows: "All of our five unions have agreed to the action of the Joint Board and assessed themselves 50 cents per member toward the expenses of the Committee for the Repeal of the Anti-Picketing Ordinance; also to pay a per capita tax of 4 cents per month to the board to cover the expenses of Special Organizer Brother C. T. McDonough." I hope this correction will satisfy the members who have been jumping on my neck all during the past week.

It is with great pleasure that we notice that the workers in the large department stores are beginning to wake up to the fact that they are in exactly the same position as all other workers, and that if they wish to maintain their social and economic standards they must do the same thing that workers the world over have been forced to do, namely, organize. Organized labor in the years past has spent much time, energy and money on these department stores, all apparently without effort, especially in the case of the Woolworth and Kress outfits. Now they are moving and the bosses will blame this onto the agitation set up by outsiders. But we know that this is false; we know that it is the hours, wages and conditions on the job that are driving these workers to seek organization. We know that they have discovered that relying on the good nature of the boss has brought them to the place where they cannot live as they formerly lived, consequently they are forced, not by agitators, but by the conditions that surround them, to do something in their own interest, and when they move they find out how helpless they are and this helplessness drives them to seek the aid of other workers. This aid they can find only in the labor movement. Organized labor has told these white collar men and women that they have the same interests and desires as all other workers; only now are they beginning to find out the truth of this statement. The culinary workers welcome this move on the part of the department store workers and assure them that they will do all in their power to aid them in their efforts to organize and better their working and living standards.

Remember not to patronize any tavern where you see women acting as bartenders nor any of the following restaurants: Pig 'n' Whistle, White Log Coffee Shops, Foster's, Clinton's and the Roosevelt, on Fifth at Mission. All are non-union.

Don't forget to tell all your friends to vote "Yes" on No. 19—the repeal of the anti-picketing law—on the ballot next Tuesday.

**Vote
"YES"
Amendment 5
MARCH 9, 1937**

Sponsored by
HOSPITAL AND INSTITUTIONAL
WORKERS' UNION
No. 19816

Chauffeurs to Vote on Acceptance Of Compromise Offer of Company

A special meeting of Chauffeurs' Union No. 265 was scheduled for yesterday afternoon to consider a compromise offer of the Yellow Cab Company, operating about two-thirds of San Francisco's taxicabs.

The company's offer is a guaranteed daily wage of \$4, with 40 per cent of receipts above \$52.50 a week. The present guaranteed wage is \$3.50, and the union is demanding \$5 a day.

Inlandboatmen's Union Involved In Strike on Working Conditions

Some twenty employees of the California Towing Company walked off the company's tugs on Monday last by order of their unions.

The men involved are masters, mates and pilots, marine engineers, and members of the Inlandboatmen's Union. They originally were called out January 29, and returned to work February 9 when it developed the company's contracts with the unions provided thirty days' written notice must be given before the contracts could be broken.

The dispute, like that which has tied up Red Stack tugs of the Shipowners and Merchants' Tug Company since January, revolves about cash overtime and limitation of working hours in any given twenty-four-hour period.

Unionize Oil Workers

A campaign to unionize a million oil industry workers, including filling station attendants, took form in Washington this week.

Harvey C. Fremming of California, president of the International Association of Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers, said John L. Lewis would take an active part in the membership campaign of his organization.

He said his group, heretofore limited to workers in the production phases of the industry, was going after marketing employees such as retail gasoline stations employees. He said the marketing workers were unorganized except for "a small number of locals" chartered directly by the American Federation of Labor.

Houston, Texas, is slated, Fremming said, to be the focal point of the campaign and the solicitation is tentatively set to begin about April 1.

Garment Cutters Strike

A strike which threatens to involve more than six hundred workers in the garment industry was inaugurated last Monday, when eighty members of Garment Cutters No. 45 quit work in eleven San Francisco shops, immediately bringing unemployment also to more than two hundred women workers.

L. W. Rideout, publicity chairman for the union, said that the strike was a result of demands made several months ago for restoration of pre-depression wage scales. The wage scale of the cutters was reduced from \$42 per week prior to the depression to \$23.85, with the understanding that it would be returned when conditions warranted.

"It has not been returned, and advices received from T. A. Ricketts, our international president, are to strike," Rideout said.

Rideout said the strike was the first one in the history of the union in the Bay area in forty years.

LABOR'S NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE

Final plans have just been completed to call a national convention in Washington and all state chairmen and delegates of Labor's Non-Partisan League beginning March 8, as part of the nationwide campaign the League is carrying on for approval of the President's court reform program. Major George L. Berry, League president, has just announced.

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7

Amendment

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